

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1850.

Meeting of the A. & F. Bible Society—Amended Version Rejected.

The annual meeting of this Society commenced on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., in the Norfolk street Baptist church, in the city of New York; and after a single session in that place, finding it quite too strait for the numbers convened, the Society adjourned to meet in the Mulberry St. Tabernacle.

The services were opened in the usual manner. Dr. Cone declined making his usual address, preferring to say what he had in his mind at the commencement of the afternoon session. An abstract of the Treasurer's Report was read, from which it appeared that the total receipts during the year ending April 1, 1850, amounted to \$11,025 01; the expenditures during the same time to \$41,235 33; leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$30,213 68. Then followed an abstract of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, read by W. H. Wyckoff, Esq., Cor. Secretary of the Society, giving a very encouraging account of its operations during the year. Prof. M. R. Anderson moved the acceptance and printing of the Report in a brief but effective speech, which we are unable to publish in this connection, though we have a sketch of it which we may lay before our readers at a future date. Rev. George Kempton, of Philadelphia, presented a resolution to the effect that the increasing facilities for the distribution of the Scriptures in the countries in which this Society has carried on its operations, call for renewed exertions and enlarged liberality. After Mr. Kempton closed his remarks, Rev. Amos Sutton, missionary from Oregon, addressed a very pertinent and feeling remarks on the value of the Bible, and the importance of circulating it among the heathen, and the meeting adjourned with a Doxology, and the Benediction.

In the morning before the anniversary commenced, Rev. J. Wescott of New York, submitted the following resolution, which was made the order of the day at the re-assembling of the Society in the afternoon:

"Resolved, That this Society in the issues and circulation of the English Scriptures, be restricted to the commonly received version, without note or comment."

The greater part of the afternoon session was spent in considering amendments, and in fixing a rule regulating the debate on the main question. It was finally decided that no speaker should be allowed to occupy more than fifteen minutes, without the special permission of the house, and that the vote on the resolution should be taken on the following day (Thursday) at 12 o'clock. There was evidently a great degree of feeling on both sides of the question, and it did seem that there was in certain quarters a disposition to embarrass the action of the Society. The discussions were continued through the evening of Wednesday, and the forenoon of Thursday.

As the hour of 12 drew near, various attempts were made to introduce amendments, or substitutes, and all seemed to look with great interest for the decisive vote. Rev. Mr. Amos Sutton offered a preamble and resolution, looking to the future revision of the Scriptures, and providing for the defraying of such expenses as might thereby be incurred from the treasury of the Society. This resolution being out of order, could be introduced only as a part of Mr. A's speech. Rev. J. N. Granger desired to introduce a substitute, to the effect that the operations of this Society should hereafter be confined to foreign fields; and in connection with his proposition, he submitted some curious details in relation to the Society's financial operations. From the statement which he made it appears to have been doing business for five years at a loss of 18 1/2 per cent. Rev. R. Turnbull of this city, offered another substitute, which, though not in order, he was permitted to read. It is subjoined.

"Whereas, by the Constitution of this Society it is its object to aid in the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures in all lands:

Resolved, That it is not the province and duty of the American and Foreign Bible Society to attempt, on their own part, or to procure from others, a revision of the commonly received version of the English Scriptures."

When Mr. Turnbull resumed his seat, Rev. Dr. Dowling moved the previous question, which was sustained by a large majority, thereby cutting off all further debate as well as amendments. The main question being put, the resolution of Mr. Wescott was adopted by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Turnbull's resolution next came up, and on motion it was passed, and ordered to take the precedence of Mr. Wescott's on the Journal.

Rev. Mr. Granger, at this stage, again brought forward his proposition, in the form of an amendment to the second Article of the Constitution of the Society. His proposition is to strike out the word "and" and insert in its stead "Foreign," making the article read—"It shall be the object of this Society to aid in the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures in Foreign lands." The subject, after slight debate, was referred to a committee of seven, with instructions to report at the next annual meeting of the Society.

We are free to say that we are heartily in favor of this amendment, and that we intend to advocate it, and if an opportunity shall occur, to vote for it. This is the only object which the Society ever ought to have contemplated, and we believe it is not too late for it to take the right ground yet. This would have secured the hearty co-operation of the entire denomination, and would have saved thousands of dollars to the cause of Bible distribution. In going so far even the judgments of our opponents would have sustained us, and our position would have been liable to no misconceptions nor misstatements.

The afternoon of Thursday was occupied with the election of officers. The first ballot resulted in the election of Rev. S. H. Cone, D. D., as President, Rev. S. S. Cutting as Cor. Sec., Rev. M. J. Rhees, as Recording Secretary, N. G. Platt, Esq., as Treasurer, and Rev. J. R. Stone, as General Agent. Dr. Cone resigned peremptorily, alleging that he had a work to do which he could not do in this Society, in its present position. We do not pretend to say here what are his intentions; but we wish we could be assured that he does not intend to form a new society, for the purpose of carrying out his favorite measure of getting out a denominational version of the Scriptures. Time will tell what he intended, and we wait its developments. We are certain that there was a very general desire to treat him with all the consideration which his age and eminent services so justly entitle him to, and we cannot think that the course he saw fit

to pursue was the most becoming acknowledgment of the Society's kindness. It struck us as passing strange that he should have supposed that, while President of the Society, he could move in this matter of getting out a revised version of the Scriptures conforming to our denominational views, without implicating the Society, and the denomination by whom the Society is sustained. If the President of the United States were to raise a regiment for the invasion of Cuba, could the government of the United States escape the odium of the act, or could he justify himself to the government and to the people by declaring that he did it not as President of the United States, but as a free American Citizen? The act of Dr. Cone was the act of a public man, and the Society was under the necessity of repudiating it in a formal manner, or of incurring the full responsibility of it. They did repudiate it, and in doing this, they took occasion to guard against the recurrence of any thing of a similar character. This was done with as tender regard for the feelings of Dr. Cone and his friends as the nature of the case would allow. There was indeed something said about administering a "rebuke," and we sincerely regretted it. We do not believe that a considerable portion of the members of the society sympathized with such a spirit. Certainly there was unanimity in re-electing Dr. Cone to the Presidency of the Society, and it is a matter of regret that he could not see it to be his duty to discharge the duties of that office. The denomination will look with interest, with anxiety to see what line of policy he has marked out for himself. Our earnest desire is, that it may not prove to be inconsistent with the harmony of the churches, nor with their efficiency in the great work of Bible Distribution.

Thirty-Sixth Anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

Thursday Morning, May 16.

In our last paper the proceedings of the meetings at Buffalo were brought down to the commencement of the meeting of the Union. Gov. Briggs' speech, at the opening of that meeting, closed our report. The first business of the Union is the appointment of a committee to ascertain the names of the members present.

On motion, the chair was directed to appoint such committee. He announced Dr. B. Cheney, of Ohio; J. S. Shailer, of Mass.; S. L. Caldwell, of Maine; W. H. Hessel, of N. Y.; J. Hanna, of Pa.; H. B. Glover, of Mich.; A. M. Gamwell, of R. I. The Recording Secretary of the Board, Rev. M. J. Rhees, as directed by a resolution of that body, presented a report of the minutes of the present session, and such matters as were named in the resolution. The report was accepted.

On motion of Rev. T. O. Lincoln, of N. H., a committee of one from each State embraced in the Home field operations, to nominate 25 members of the Board of Managers for the ensuing year, was appointed as follows:

Rev. O. C. Constock, Mich.; E. F. Smith, Esq., N. Y.; Rev. J. N. Murdoch, Conn.; Dea. R. Rouse, Ohio; Rev. J. N. Granger, R. I.; Rev. E. M. Levy, Pa.; Hon. P. F. R. Ransom, N. J.; Hon. N. H. Borton, Vt.; Rev. J. Delany, Wis.; Rev. E. E. Cummings, N. H.; Dr. Sanderson, Esq., Mass.; Rev. M. J. Rhees, Del.; and J. L. Dickson, of Ia.

On motion of Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, it was voted that during the session all committees be nominated by the President, unless otherwise ordered.

On motion of Rev. E. Bright, the hour of four this afternoon was assigned for the election of officers.

On motion of Rev. J. N. Granger, a committee of seven was appointed to designate the place and the preacher for the next annual meeting of this body.

Committee—Rev. A. C. Kendrick, N. Y.; Rev. F. Snyder, Ohio; Rev. J. R. Scott, Me.; Rev. Z. S. Jones, Mich.; Rev. J. W. Olmstead, Mass.; Rev. J. G. Miles, Pa.; Rev. H. Miller, Conn.

On motion of Rev. J. Shailer, of N. Y., hours of meeting and adjournment were fixed as previously by the Board.

On motion, the committee on nominations were instructed to report printed ballots.

Richard E. Eddy, Esq., Treasurer, and Rev. E. Bright, Jr., Home Secretary, read abstracts from the annual reports.

Afternoon Session.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. J. Stevens, of Ohio.

The report of the committee on the subject of changing the time of holding the annual meetings of the Board, was taken up.

Rev. S. S. Cutting moved that the time of meeting be changed from spring to autumn.

Rev. J. D. Cole, of N. Y., and Rev. Lewis Raymond, of Chicago, spoke against the adoption of the resolutions, principally on the ground that the change would interfere with the meeting of Associations, State Conventions, &c.

Rev. J. Stevens wished to express, from the southwestern section of Ohio, the opinion that the change proposed would result in advantage to the Union. He was not prepared to vote for the change, nor to vote for a measure which would preclude the examination of the subject in the future.

Dr. Constock, of Michigan, being acquainted with the diseases which prevailed in the West—such as chill fever, &c., thought they would militate against holding the meeting of the Union in the fall.

Rev. E. E. L. Taylor thought that most who had spoken on the subject contemplated a later time in the fall than the resolution or the committee did. He spoke at some length in favor of a change, principally on the ground of the advantages which would result to the finances of the Union. He thought also that a change in the system of holding the anniversaries of the National Societies of the denomination advisable, so that they might all be brought together in the same city, to be held continuously.

Rev. Mr. Bailey, of N. Y., preferred to have the finances of the Union as they now are. He thought that it prevented the Board of Managers from becoming involved in debt—by commencing the year with an empty treasury, they would be extremely cautious. And our Theological Institutions, too, are arranged that we could have the professors and the students with us, which would not be the case in the fall.

James M. Hoyt, Esq., of Ohio, being a young member of the Union, was not prepared to give a decided opinion. But as representing a class to which no allusion had been made—business men—he wished to make a suggestion. He thought that the business community would be much benefited by a change.

Rev. N. Colver suggested that there was no bet-

ter subject to consume time than this one. He therefore moved that it be referred to a committee of five, to report at the next meeting.

Rev. Mr. Cole, of N. Y., thought that the convenience of agriculturists should be consulted as well as other business men. They formed a large portion of the membership of the churches of this denomination. Their season of greatest activity was in the fall.

Rev. S. S. Cutting said, that as a practical question, he did not believe it could always be staved off. The finances of this Union would be long compel attention to this subject; for should a reaction in the business world take place in January or February, embarrassment would certainly come to our finances, as we now relied upon the receipts of at least one third that comes into our treasury in the month of March. But for the purpose of enabling the proposition of Mr. Colver to come before the meeting, he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Colver then renewed his motion to refer to a committee of five, to report at the next meeting. On motion of Mr. Cole, the committee was enlarged to nine.

Rev. A. Bennett, from the committee appointed at the last annual meeting to apportion the members of the Board among the several States represented in this Union, reported, recommending no change in the practice which has heretofore prevailed. Adopted.

So much of the report on the India missions as had been referred by the Board to the Union, was read by Rev. Mr. Granger, of Rhode Island.

Rev. M. J. Rhees moved that the report be accepted, and that the Union approve of the action of the Board in the premises.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Union now proceeded to the special order—the election of officers.

Father Bennett moved that tellers be appointed by the Chair—agreed to.

The President having appointed the tellers, Dr. Welch, one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the chair.

The tellers proceeded to the collection of ballots for President, two Vice Presidents, and Recording Secretary.

It was resolved to proceed to the election of one third of the Board of Managers, in place of those whose terms of office expire this year.

While the tellers were canvassing the ballots, the report of the committee upon the Basa mission, reported from the Board, was taken up.

Dr. Babcock hoped that there was somebody with a warm heart, who would advocate that mission, and express his own deep interest in it.

Mr. Colver, of Boston, deprecated the connection of this mission with the Colony, as a curse which had ever attended missions in such connections. He spoke, however, warmly in favor of making vigorous efforts to continue and sustain this mission.

W. N. Sage, Esq., of Rochester, one of the tellers, gave the following result of election of officers.

Whole number of votes, 276.
President—George N. Briggs, of Mass., 275.
First Vice President—B. T. Welch, N. Y., 221.
Second—Elisha Tucker, Ill., 212.
Recording Secretary—Wm. H. Shailer, 218.

Rev. H. C. Fish, of New Jersey, reported the following result of the ballot for a Board of Managers:

Whole number of votes, 259; of which there were scattering, 65. The following ticket was declared elected:

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

MEETINGS—J. S. Eaton, Portland, Me.; E. E. Cummings, Concord, N. H.; Phares Church, Boston, Mass.; Heman Lincoln, Philadelphia, Pa.; Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Alfred Bennett, Homer, N. Y.; Bradley Miner, Pittsfield, Mass.; Wm. R. Williams, New York City; A. C. Kendrick, Hamilton, N. Y.; J. L. Dodge, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Levi Tucker, Boston, Mass.; Morgan J. Rhees, Williamsburg, N. Y.; Abraham D. Gillette, Philadelphia, Pa.; D. B. Cheney, Columbus, Ohio; T. R. Cressy, Indianapolis, Ia.; O. C. Constock, Marshall, Mich.

LAYMEN—James H. Dimes, Haverhill, Mass.; Jonathan Bacheller, Lynn, Mass.; Albert Day, Hartford, Ct.; Ira Harris, Albany, N. Y.; Russell S. Burrows, Albany, N. Y.; David Scribner, Tugueh, Me.; Wm. Bucknell, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. Gamwell, Providence, R. I.; David A. Burke, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. A. C. Kendrick, from the committee on designating the place of holding the next annual meeting, and the preacher for the occasion, reported in favor of Boston as the place, and Dr. Hague as the preacher, and Rev. V. R. Hotchkiss, of Buffalo, as the substitute. The report was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned with prayer.

Evening Session.

Thursday evening, May 16, was appropriated to the services connected with the annual sermon before the Union. The house at an early hour was filled to its utmost capacity, and many went away. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Michigan. The hymn,

"Arise in all thy splendor, Lord," was sung. Rev. E. L. Magoon, of New York, the preacher of the evening, announced as his text, Matt. 20: 26, 27, 28.

"But it shall not be so among you; but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant."

"Even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and give his life a ransom for many."

The theme discussed from these words, is, that USEFULNESS IS THE MEASURE OF TRUE GREATNESS.

FRIDAY MORNING, May 17th.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and opened with prayer by the Rev. C. G. Carpenter, of New York.

The Chair announced the following as the committee on the subject of changing the time of holding the annual meetings of the Union, viz:—Rev. J. W. Parker, Mass.; Rev. J. Stevens, Ohio; Rev. H. Fletcher, Vt.; Rev. S. S. Cutting, N. Y.; Rev. A. D. Gillette, Pa.; Rev. M. Allen, Mich.; D. M. Wilson, Esq., N. J.; Rev. J. D. Cole, N. Y.; Rev. M. J. Rhees, Del.

The Secretary read the minutes of the proceedings yesterday, which were adopted.

The Chair announced that the question before the Union was the acceptance of the report on the Basa mission—which was under consideration when the special order was taken up.

Rev. Mr. Bright said he had been requested to make some explanations in relation to the action of the Executive Committee. He would state that the Basa tribe were natives and not colonists, and that the mission was not entirely within the territory of the colonists. It was the intention of that Committee to prosecute the mission with vigor. There were two brothers prepared to offer

themselves for this work. The report was accepted.

Dr. Stow, of Boston, offered a resolution of thanks to the Railroads and Steamboats which had conveyed members of the Union at reduced rates of fare. Adopted.

George James, Esq., of Ohio, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three, to inquire into the expediency of providing for the education of the children of those Missionaries who have died, or who may die in the service of the Board, to report at the next meeting. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Stow, of Mass., Rev. E. E. Cummings, N. H., and J. G. Warren, of N. Y., were constituted the committee.

Rev. M. J. Rhees, of N. J., moved that the thanks of the Union be cordially tendered to the Washington Street Baptist Church and Congregation, and to the citizens of Buffalo generally, for their liberal and Christian hospitality to its members during its present session. Adopted.

The Chair announced the report of the committee on Reinforcements, and additional appropriations to the missions for 1850-51, which had been referred from the Board, with a request that it be made the special order for this morning.

Rev. E. Bright, Jun., before reading the report, observed that the Executive regarded the matters contained in this report, as among the most interesting and important that had come before the Board or the Union. They therefore invited upon the report a free conference, and a general interchange of sentiment.

The report was then read.

Rev. J. G. Warren, of Troy, Chairman of the Committee, after a few remarks, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, As members of the Baptist Missionary Union, we will emulate the spirit and the deeds of our devoted Missionaries and prompted by them, will strive to increase the appropriations the coming year by at least \$20,000.

This resolution was discussed by Mr. Warren, Dea. Watson, Rev. Mr. Gillette, D. R. Barton, of Rochester, (who concluded his speech by presenting the Union with a check for \$100,) Silas Tucker, Mr. Pease, J. N. Granger, Dr. Welch, and several others.

Rev. Mr. Bright read a note from a gentleman and his wife in Cleveland, proposing to be the forty-ninth and fiftieth to subscribe \$10 each to build a church in France.

Another subscription for \$100 was presented by R. S. Burrows, of Albany, N. Y., in addition to a recent subscription of \$200 for another object.

Several other papers of a similar description were presented.

The resolution of Mr. Warren was adopted.

Mr. Gillette offered a resolution of regret at the absence of the Foreign Secretary, and of sympathy with him in his affliction which was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned with prayer by Rev. A. Bortis, of the South Presbyterian church, of Buffalo.

DEREGISTRATION OF MISSIONARIES.—A meeting preliminary to the departure of sixteen missionaries, and the two Assamese, was held at the close of the anniversary, which is described as being deeply interesting. The following are the names of the missionaries: Rev. Messrs. Brown, Wade, Vinton, Kincaid, Ashmore, Thomas, Whiting and their wives. Mr. Ward and Mrs. Cutler. They all go to Asia. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Bright, Gov. Briggs, and several of the missionaries.

FRIDAY EVENING.—At the meeting of the Board, on Friday evening, the Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany, was elected Chairman, and Rev. Morgan J. Rhees, of Williamsburg, N. Y., Secretary.

The following appointments were made:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Rev. Bron Stow, D. D., Rev. Rollin H. Neale, Rev. William H. Shailer, Rev. Joseph W. Parker, Rev. Robert E. Patton, D. D., Hon. Heman Lincoln, and Messrs. S. G. Shipley, James W. Converse, and Benjamin Smith, Esqrs.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.—Rev. Solomon Peck, D. D., and Rev. Edward Bright, Jr.

TRUSTEES.—Richard E. Eddy, Esq., Auditors.—Charles D. Gould and Joshua Loring, Esqrs.

T. HOLMAN, Secretary of Conference.

NEW MEXICO.

Unless the compromise plan of Mr. Clay should become a law of which there appears to be but little probability at present, New Mexico will be left to take care of itself as best it can. Texas, or some of the leading politicians of Texas, are striving to wrest from New Mexico a large tract of its territory, the claim to which they propose to sell to the United States for the sum of little sum of ten millions of dollars. Texas is represented in Congress, and is thereby enabled to make herself heard, while New Mexico has no such privilege. Under the expectation of becoming a territory, New Mexico sent the Hon. Hugh N. Smith as a delegate to Congress, but after waiting some six months, and watching the movements of Congress he despaired of getting a territorial government for his constituents, and has written them a letter in which he advises them to pursue the same course that California has, by adopting a constitution which shall prohibit slavery, and then to apply for admission into the Union as a State. In speaking of the political sentiment in Congress in regard to New Mexico, he says:—

"The most formidable part of the combination against you, is that which originates in the slave interest. It is not only rallied against you the whole slaveholding South, but all the influence of selfishness, and ambitious men in the north, looking to weight in the Senate of the United States, and to the political honors which the combined weight of the South may promise. The cement of this strength in the South is not so much the interest in slave property, but the political power dependent on it. The great struggle is to secure for the decayed popular force of that section, an equal weight in the Senate of the United States with the rapidly progressive population and multiplying free States of the Union. To this aim the right and interests, and all the hopes of a rapidly growing and rich prosperity, which beckoned New Mexico into the Union, are to be sacrificed. You are left prostrate, that Texas may dismember and divide New Mexico, and subject her to Southern influence; that negro slavery may be introduced into the remnant of territory that may not be appropriated to Texas; and finally, that the region thus secured to Southern policy, may become the stock on which to engrave new conquests from Mexico."

A WISE CONCLUSION.—Our neighbor of the Religious Herald has at last come to the conclusion to stop the discussion of the Bushnell controversy in his paper. He threatened "to shut down the gate" a year ago; but that threat did no good; the discussion went on as fierce as ever. He now informs his correspondents that they must "go to

an important one. China will be only 30 days sail by steam from San Francisco, and the time cannot be far distant when a regular communication will be opened between the two countries. Many of the Chinese already in California will go back again to their native country, and if they are instructed in the truths of Christianity, they will carry them home with them to illuminate their benighted friends. And so of other countries. There are already Mahometans there. They too, should be brought under instruction. But a still more important field will be found among the vast number of Roman Catholics from South America, and from all parts of Catholic Europe. Here is a point to which we hope the attention of evangelical Christians will be directed. The colporteur can do a great work among the Romanists in California. They are away from the influence of the priests, and they will read tracts and books printed in their own language. In a word, California at the present moment is one of the most inviting fields for missionary labor that we know of in the world.

Politics and the Pulpit.

A pretty sharp discussion has been going forward for several weeks past between the New York Journal of Commerce and The Independent. The discussion originated in a severe and uncalculated remark on the part of the Journal in regard to something said in the pulpit by the Rev. Dr. Lansing, of Brooklyn, in regard to slavery. The editor of the Journal took Dr. Lansing to task for presuming to meddle with politics, and very coolly advised him to attend to the subject of religion, and leave politics alone. Politics, according to the creed of the Journal of Commerce, should never be permitted to enter the pulpit at all; on the contrary, the minister of the gospel should confine himself exclusively to the subject of religion. But it so happens that there are moral questions which come directly within the sphere of the minister's duty to discuss, that are also intimately connected with politics. The Journal seemed to forget this, when it administered its rebuke to Dr. Lansing; but we think it has been pretty conclusively satisfied of its error before this, by the caustic pen of the editor of The Independent, for he has fairly annihilated the reasoning of the Journal.

There is an opinion too prevalent at the present day, even amongst the most enlightened part of community, that ministers of the gospel should never interfere in any way with politics. This error needs to be counteracted; and we may, one of these days, devote a column or so to the subject. Our venerable fathers in the ministry thought there was no harm in meddling with politics, when, in 1816-17 and 18, they were contending so strenuously for religious rights in Connecticut, nor have we ever heard them blamed for the part they took in that struggle. If it was right for them to interfere in political matters then, can it be wrong to do so now, when questions equally affecting the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom are at stake?

The New Version.

The following resolutions did not reach us in season for last week's paper. They are published now simply to show the feeling that prevails in Connecticut in regard to a new version of the scriptures. We would add here, that in reply to a request made in the Secretary a few weeks since, we have found one man, and only one, who is in favor of the measure that has just been so signally defeated by the Am. and Foreign Bible Society.

In view of the revision of the New Testament proposed by some of the officers of the American and Foreign Bible Society—

The Ministerial Conference of the Ashford Association at their meeting held in Ashford, Conn., May 14th, 1850, passed the following resolutions unanimously:

Resolved, That we regard such revision as uncalled for, unnecessary, and inexpedient, and feel in duty bound to record our solemn protest against it.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be forwarded to the Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, also to the Christian Secretary and New York Recorder for publication.

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Unless the compromise plan of Mr. Clay should become a law of which there appears to be but little probability at present, New Mexico will be left to take care of itself as best it can. Texas, or some of the leading politicians of Texas, are striving to wrest from New Mexico a large tract of its territory, the claim to which they propose to sell to the United States for the sum of little sum of ten millions of dollars. Texas is represented in Congress, and is thereby enabled to make herself heard, while New Mexico has no such privilege. Under the expectation of becoming a territory, New Mexico sent the Hon. Hugh N. Smith as a delegate to Congress, but after waiting some six months, and watching the movements of Congress he despaired of getting a territorial government for his constituents, and has written them a letter in which he advises them to pursue the same course that California has, by adopting a constitution which shall prohibit slavery, and then to apply for admission into the Union as a State. In speaking of the political sentiment in Congress in regard to New Mexico, he says:—

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war on their own charges;" for "the room occupied by future articles on the Bushnell Controversy in the Herald must be paid for;" this will check it effectually. He says the discussion has been a waste of paper and ink to his readers. No doubt of it.

OUR OWN MISSIONS.—It will be seen by the notice in another column, that the annual meeting of the Connecticut Baptist Convention is just at hand, and of course that the current financial year of the Convention is about closing. Yet we learn from the Treasurer, that only about one fourth of the churches have as yet paid any thing into his hands for Domestic Missions during the present year, that the treasury is now entirely empty—and that some appropriations voted by the Board, remain still unpaid. This state of things must necessarily be embarrassing to the Board, and it seems desirable that the churches be informed of the facts, that remittances may be made, if possible, prior to the meeting of the Convention, so that the Board may be enabled properly to close up the business of the year in this department. Our Domestic Missions certainly are not the least important of our benevolent operations, and we trust that the subject will receive such attention as the circumstances so evidently demand.

To the Convention.

In answer to inquiries from the Eastern part of the State, we would say that the most direct route to Danbury is by way of Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport. From Bridgeport the Housatonic road runs through Newtown, the town adjoining Danbury. The nearest depot is Hawleyville, 11 miles from Danbury, where carriages are waiting. In order to reach Danbury at the commencement of the meetings it will be necessary to leave Hartford by the 8 1/4 train on Tuesday morning.

The fare from Willimantic is \$7 1/2 cts., from Hartford to Bridgeport \$1 50; from Bridgeport to Hawleyville 70 cts. The stage fare will probably be 25 cts.; making a total of \$3 25 from Willimantic to Danbury. If an arrangement can be made with the railroads for reduced fare, notice will be given in the next paper.

PREBYTERIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.—The Old School Presbyterians maintain an independent missionary organization of their own, and for a single denomination are doing a good work in the cause of missions. Their annual meeting was held at New York on the anniversary week. From the annual report, it appeared that the income of the Society the past year amounted to \$19,013, and the expenditures to \$124,838. Twenty-two laborers were sent out the past year, nine of whom were ordained ministers. They have missions in Africa, India, China, Papal Europe and among the Indian tribes of our own country; and also three missionaries laboring among the Jews in New York and Philadelphia.

The Cuba Expedition.

In another column will be found an account of the landing of Gen. Lopez on the Island of Cuba, from which it might be inferred that he had made a successful campaign of it. But by the arrival of the Crescent City, which left Havana two days after the Ohio, it appears that the enterprise has terminated most disastrously. A letter dated Cardenas, May 30, says that Lopez landed at that place Sunday May 19, with about 500 men, and after a short struggle he took the town, and besieged the house of the Governor, where he met a good resistance. They set fire to his house, when he was compelled to surrender. They robbed the public treasury; had a second action with the Cuban troops in which several were killed on both sides. Lopez then disembarked, but we are not informed of the number of his men that he left on shore. Five of them were in the stocks, at the date of the letter. He took the Governor of Cardenas prisoner, and two other officers, but falling in with a fishing smack, he placed them on board

on their own charges?" for "the room occupied by future articles on the Bushnell Controversy." He says the discussion has been a "chance of paper and ink to his readers." No doubt.

OUR OWN MISSIONS.—It will be seen by the no. in another column, that the annual meeting of the Connecticut Baptist Convention is just at hand, of course that the current financial year of the Convention is about closing. Yet we learn from Treasurer, that only about one fourth of the churches have yet paid any thing into his hands. Domestic Missions during the present year—the treasury is now entirely empty—and that the appropriations voted by the Board, remain unpaid. This state of things must necessarily embarrass the Board, and it seems desirable that the churches be informed of the facts, so that the Convention, so that the Board be enabled properly to close up the business of the year in this department. Our Domestic Missions certainly are not the least important of benevolent operations, and we trust that the next year will receive such attention as the circumstances so evidently demand.

To the Convention.

In answer to inquiries from the Eastern part of the State, we would say that the most direct route to Hartford is by way of Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport. From Bridgeport the Housatonic runs through Newtown, the town adjoining Danbury. The nearest depot is Hawleyville, 4 miles from Danbury, where carriages are in waiting. In order to reach Danbury at the commencement of the meetings it will be necessary to leave Hartford by the 8:14 train on Tuesday morning. The fare from Willimantic is \$7.12 cts., from Danbury to Bridgeport \$1.50; from Bridgeport to Danbury 70 cents. The stage fare will probably be 25 cents; making a total of \$3.32 from Willimantic to Danbury. If an arrangement can be made with the railroads for reduced fare, no doubt will be given in the next paper.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.—The Old School Presbyterians maintain an independent missionary organization of their own, and for a single denomination, are doing a good work in the cause of missions. Their annual meeting was held in New York on the anniversary week. From the report, it appeared that the income of the Society the past year amounted to \$123,013, and expenditures to \$124,838. Twenty-two laborers were sent out the past year, nine of whom were ordained ministers. They have missions in Africa, Asia, China, Papest Europe and among the Indian tribes of our own country; and also three missions laboring among the Jews in New York and Philadelphia.

The Cuba Expedition.

In another column will be found an account of the landing of Gen. Lopez on the island of Cuba, in which it might be inferred that he had made a successful campaign of it. But by the arrival of the Crescent City, which left Havana two days after the Ohio, it appears that the enterprise has terminated most disastrously. A letter dated Cardenas, May 20, says that Lopez landed at that place May 19, with about 500 men, and after a short struggle he took the town, and besieged the residence of the Governor, where he met a good resistance. They set fire to his house, when he was compelled to surrender. They robbed the public treasury; had a second action with the Cuban army in which several were killed on both sides, Lopez then disembarked, but we are not informed of the number of his men that he left on shore. He took the Governor of Cardenas prisoner, and two other officers, but falling in with a fish-smack, he placed them on board on condition that the Governor would use his influence to save Lopez from being hanged. Lopez reached Savannah, Ga., on the 25th inst., where he, together with his aid, was arrested by United States Marshall. They were examined before Judge Nichols, of the District Court, and at quarter before 12 at night they were discharged; evidence being adduced to justify commitment. They were conducted to their lodgings at the City Hotel, where Lopez addressed the crowd. He declared it to be his inextinguishable purpose to persevere in his enterprise till Cuba was free. He was frequently interrupted by loud cheers. He left on Sunday morning for Mobile.

It was reported that some 8 or 10,000 troops were landed on Cuba at three different points under the direction of Lopez. Nothing has been heard from these men as yet. If they effected a landing they have in all probability been cut up in battle; and thus ended the second lesson, in Cuba aggression.

Affairs in Europe.

There are regular weekly arrivals from Liverpool during the Summer. The news by these mailers for a few weeks past has not been very interesting. The most important, was that relating to the election of Eugene Sue, the Socialist, to the National Assembly, by an overwhelming majority. The President of France, who is undoubtedly aiming to be emperor, and who tried every means in his power to secure the election of a candidate favorable to himself by suppressing republican journals and banishing a large number of republicans from Paris prior to the election, has received a check to his ambition by this result. At least the half of the army voted for the socialist candidate, a circumstance that shows how little dependence would be emperor can place upon it.

The emperor of Russia is collecting a military force in Poland; nearly 200,000 men are assembled there.

The Pope is not greeted in Rome with that enthusiasm which his own paid writers would have the public believe. He lives in constant fear of assassination. On the day of his entry into Rome printed paper was circulated through the streets, in which the Pope was denounced in the strongest terms, and it was boldly avowed that the college of Cardinals would never bring forth another pope.

P. S. Since the above was in type the new Cunard steamer *Asia* has arrived at Halifax, in the remarkably short passage of eight days and 17 1/2 hours from Liverpool.

Headstuffs had advanced in England. In France there existed a very disturbed state of feeling in consequence of the attempt to restrict the universal suffrage law. Petitions against it were pour-

ing in from all parts of the country, and an insurrection was apprehended in Paris. Three of the leading democratic journals have been suppressed, and several members of the National Guards have been punished for signing a petition against the new electoral law.

The news from Vienna says that the Church question will be one of life and death. The Pope have become exasperated, and they now call for an entire separation of all churches from the State; for that liberty granted to the Church of Rome, necessarily involves the removal of all restrictions from the other communions.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.—A resolution has passed the Senate unanimously, in favor of calling a Convention for the purpose of revising the Constitution of Connecticut, to be held in Hartford in October, 1851.

U. S. SENATOR.—We had received the result of two ballots for Senator when our paper was made up on Wednesday evening. Toucey had 96; Baldwin 94; Niles 17; Cleveland 10; Charles Chapman 1. Total, 218. Second ballot, Toucey 98; Baldwin 94; Niles 18; Cleveland 9. Total 219.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that the Baptist meeting house in Essex was struck by lightning and considerably damaged, though not fired, on the 20th inst.

Last week a Mrs. Crozier died in Halifax, Vt., at the extraordinary age of 107.

Dinah, an old negro, died in Norfolk a few days ago, at the age of one hundred and twenty-three years. She was a servant in a family residing at the Great Bridge, when the memorable battle was fought there in 1775, between Colonel Woodford's Virginia troops and the British Grenadiers under Captain Popham, and was at that time a grandmother, a fact which attested her age. She was blind for a number of years, but recovered her sight when past her hundredth year, so that she could see to thread a cambric needle; and having lost all her teeth, she cut an entire new set about the same time. She was remarkably sprightly and industrious to the last.—*Exchange paper.*

SHIP LEGISLATION.—A bill for a public act, limiting the time for taking ship in West River, &c., was introduced into the House of Representatives on the 23d inst. Mr. Burman thought the limitation should be extended to the time of the adjournment of the Legislature, the members of which it is well known are personally interested in the matter. Another member was in favor of the limitation as it stood in the bill, as it might bring about an early adjournment. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. They should limit the time also in the Connecticut River, if they are desirous of short sessions in Hartford.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

We know of no periodical that furnishes such an amount of profitable reading matter as this. The Living Age makes no pretensions to originality. It never boasts of \$500 prize tales, and all that sort of humbug; but the editor selects with care the best articles from the best literary periodicals of Great Britain, and occasionally from those of the United States; and thus furnishes to the public a weekly gem of literature that is well worth reading as an intellectual treat, and on account of the valuable information it imparts.

Price 12-15 cents a number.

THE BAPTIST PULPIT. No. 2.

Mr. Fletcher has published the second number of the Baptist Pulpit. The object of this publication is not to publish entire sermons, but to furnish "eloquent and instructive passages from the sermons of more than two hundred Baptist ministers." The present number contains upwards of twenty such passages, together with finely engraved portraits of the Rev. A. D. Gillette, of Philadelphia, and Prof. G. W. Eaton, of Madison University.

Sold by Brockett, Fuller & Co.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

May Session 1850.

Wednesday morning May 23d.

House.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith.

Committee appointed on agricultural Science: Talbot Fitchard, J. T. Fitchard, Adams, Wheeler of Litchfield, Platts of Westbrook, Pease.

Mr. Denning offered a resolution making the election of U. S. Senator the order of the day on Thursday of next week, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Phelps moved to amend by substituting Wednesday; amendment adopted and resolution adopted.

Numerous resolutions and petitions were referred to their appropriate committees.

Resolutions appointing a committee of three to examine the State House in Hartford, and report as to the necessary expenditure to place the same in order. Adopted.

Thursday, May 23.

Res. adopted appointing certain military officers and requesting the Governor to give them their commissions.

Several bills and resolutions referred.

The Resolutions of Mr. Hamersley, which had been reported back to the House by the committee on Federal Relations, with the recommendation that they be passed, were made the order of the day.

Mr. Peck moved to amend one of them, by declaring it to be the duty of Congress to provide for the prohibition of slavery in the Territories.

A long debate ensued, and the amendment was adopted—yeas 116, nays 53.

On motion of Mr. Peck, it was voted, that when the question is taken on the adoption of the resolutions, it be taken on each separately.

Friday, May 24.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pitkin.

On the part of the House the following appointments were made for Middlesex County: Judge of County Court—Samuel Ingham.

Commissioners—Wm. J. Trench, Asher Robinson, Jedediah R. Gardner.

Judges of Probate.

District of Middletown, Noah A. Peels.

" Haddam, Isaac Arnold.

" Chatham, Cyrus Hurd.

" East Haddam, J. O. Cone.

" Killingworth, Philander Stevens.

" Saybrook, James Phelps.

Bill appointing Justices of Peace for Middlesex County, passed.

Several bills for public acts referred; among them for forming a military force.

Report of Committee on claims in favor of petition of A. M. C. Smith for remuneration of expenses incurred in pursuit of a criminal—with a resolution authorizing a draft on the treasurer for \$157.75, for the payment of his expenses in taking Newman; report accepted and resolution adopted.

Immense resolutions for the appointment of various persons directors in banks and State prison, and commissioners on rail roads, referred to appropriate committees.

Resolution providing for the rejection of such resolutions hereafter as shall contain the name of the same persons for the 25th day; laid on the table.

Petitions of Housatonic Rail Road Company for amendment of charter, granted. Also, of Russell

Hoyt and others for renewal of charter of Fairfield County Rail Road; name changed to Danbury and Norwalk Rail Road Co.

Saturday, May 25.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Strong.

Report of committee on military affairs, taken up, and accepted; resolution adopted requesting the Governor to give commissions to officers whose names are mentioned in the report.

Report of committee on judiciary, with a bill for amending the time for holding the court of New London county; report adopted and bill passed.

Report of committee on State prison, on the petition of Evelyn Black, at, for redemptioe, with a resolution providing for the discharge of the prisoner; report accepted, resolution adopted, and prayer of petitioners granted. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Latham, Barber, of Torrington and Peck, and was unanimously adopted by the House.

Several bills reported by the Committee on the Judiciary; among them one for giving to married women the exclusive right to their own earnings—report accepted and bill passed.

News of the Week.

From the Jour. Commo—of May 25.

ARRIVAL OF THE OHIO—INVASION OF CUBA.

The steamship Ohio, Lieut. Schenck, U. S. N., commanding, arrived here yesterday afternoon. We are under obligations to Mr. Holbeck, clerk of the ship, for the following summary of interesting and important intelligence.

The Ohio brings 147 passengers, 15 of whom are from Chicago, 71 from New Orleans, and 61 from Havana.

She also brings \$410,000 worth of gold dust and \$280,000 of specie, which is for Wm. Hodge & Co., of this city, and about \$180,000 for the American Exchange Bank, and others, and the balance for A. M. Roberts, Esq.

In addition to the above, she brings \$10,000 worth of Spanish doubloons, brought from New Orleans to Havana, which she could not land, as all business was suspended in consequence of the anticipated attack on the city of Havana, which is under martial law.

General Lopez landed at Cardenas, about ninety miles from Havana, on the 17th inst., with about 500 men, and took possession of the town.

The garrison consisted of one company of about 60 men who made slight resistance, were driven into a church, and after losing three men, surrendered. The general landed in the steamer *Crescent*, which left New Orleans the 7th inst.

Several other vessels, containing in all some twelve or fifteen hundred men, had left New Orleans previous to the landing of the *Crescent*, but they were to land, is not known.

The greatest excitement prevailed at Havana, amounting to a panic. The city was under martial law, and several thousand militia had been called out, and arms were being given them. The resident foreigners were called on to enroll.

There were fifteen hundred troops at Matanzas, and 8 hundred were dispatched from Havana, at 1 A. M. of the 20th, to reinforce them, and march against Lopez.

It was rumored that the force under Lopez had increased to 2000, and that he was already half way to Matanzas.

On the 16th, news was received that a large force was collected on "Woman's Island" near Cardenas, Yucatan. The General of Marines, with several vessels, and about 3000 men, immediately started for that point.

Just before the Ohio left, the Spanish steamer *Pizarro* came in, with 105 prisoners taken from that island. It is said that they were mostly Germans and Irish.

The report was that they were to be shot at 12 o'clock that day, or at least every tenth man shot. Lopez was to be confined in the dungeons of the Castle. The force on the *Crescent*, with which General Lopez effected a landing, is only a small part of the expedition. It is known that some ten or twelve vessels have left New Orleans, and are en route to the Gulf, probably to land simultaneously at different points. It was reported that Gen. Lopez had taken up the railroad in several places. The merchants and Bankers in Havana were removing their money &c., to the fort for safety.

The Ohio, Georgia, and Falcon, were compelled to anchor at the entrance of the harbor.

Capt Schenck protested through the American Consul, to the Capt. General, and demanded a safe landing for his vessel, and that he might go to sea as soon as he pleased. None of the passengers were permitted to go on shore. No communication was allowed with the passengers—only with the officers—until a permit was obtained from the Capt. General.

The Ohio was obliged to wait more than fifteen hours for a permit to transfer her passengers, after she was ready for sea.

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The *Crescent City* left Chicago on the 15th, having left San Francisco, April 21st. The *Tennessee* brought \$285,000 in gold dust, the *Matls*, and 132 passengers.

It is healthy at Panama and Chagres. The number of Americans going into business at Panama is large. The business of transporting passengers up the Chagres river has been almost entirely in the hands of the Americans.

Joshua B. Pratt of Worcester, Mass., drowned himself in a fit of delirium brought on by fever, while the *Crescent City* was lying at Kingston, Jamaica.

Business in San Francisco had improved since the sailing of the last steamer, the *still* dull.

The mines are said to have been exceedingly productive wherever they have been worked.

The rivers are still high, especially the Sacramento.

Lieuts. Eache and Browning, U. S. N. and John H. Peoples were drowned March 27, on the Northern coast of California near Trinidad Bay.

P. A. Marle has been elected by the Legislature, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California. There are 27 vessels plying on the rivers in California.

The *Alta California*, the leading Democratic paper of the State, speaks with indignation of the course of the State in opposing the admission of the new State, and repels the assertion, made in Congress, that her free constitution was formed by Executive influence.

The *Pacific News* says, that if the South succeed in their plan of dividing California, they will only make, in that way, two free States instead of one, and threatens independence, if not admitted as a State. It says, "if only the state of things, Congress feels bound to oppose our admission into the Union as a free and sovereign State, we shall feel called upon to declare ourselves a free and sovereign State, independent of Congress, and look to our interests as a separate Government."

The citizens of this State have no desire that this alternative should be forced upon them; they deprecate all action tending thereto. But once presented, duty, as well as interest, is plain—WE STAND NOT ALONE.

There has been a large fire in Sacramento City. Loss estimated at about \$70,000 (California estimation).

Not only the beds and bars of the rivers are found to contain gold, but the flat at the foot of mountains have been worked successfully.

The capital is to be established at San Jose.

A very rich placer has been found at the town of Sonora.

All accounts from the new and old diggings are very flattering.

The members of the Methodist Mission had arrived at San Francisco.

A mining establishment realized \$250,000 in thirteen months.

The markets are improving.

ANOTHER TOMBSTONE BOX.—James McNiece of New York received, a day or two since, a suspicious looking box, at the hand of an unknown boy. The gentleman had been threatened a few days before, and suspected mischief. After reflection he concluded to carry it to the police. He at first showed it to Capt. Leonard who shared his suspicions. It was then taken to the Chief of Police, who directed it to be put in water, where it remained nearly

three hours. It was then taken out and opened. It was a mahogany box, containing daguerotypes of the late Mr. McNiece's cousins, almost ruined with soaking.

The Union House, New Haven, was entered on Tuesday night, and robbed of a large quantity of silver forks, spoons, &c.

ENTERY AND ENTERPRISE.—There are at this time no less than eighteen ocean steamships contracted for and on the ways, or receiving their machinery, at this port. Setting down their average value at \$275,000, we find that there is here invested, or is in progress of investment, an aggregate capital of \$4,500,000, equal to nearly five millions of dollars. New York's ocean steam marine will soon farrow every ocean. According to our figures, something like thirty-five have already been built or contracted for.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

NOTICE.

We would notify our subscribers and agents that we expect to be present at the Convention in Danbury, for the purpose of receiving payments for the *Secretary*. We are in want of funds; and it is hoped that the opportunity will be embraced by our patrons, with their usual punctuality, to forward the amount due.

P. S.—We intend to be present at the meeting of the Stonington Union Association, June 19 and 20.

May 20.

Pulmonary Consumption.

Has until within a few years, been generally considered incurable, although many medical men of the highest standing, among whom we might mention Laennec and his friend Bayle—both distinguished authors, admit that this much dreaded disease MAY BE CURED, even in its advanced stages, when the lungs are not completely destroyed. The remedy which we now offer,

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has been well tested in all complaints for which it is recommended. A Physician in Maine says:—

"I have recommended the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the lungs, for two years past, and many bodies to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought incurable, I have been enabled to take place, the *Wild Cherry* effected a cure."

From the Boston Daily Rev., March 28th, 1849.

"CURE YOUR COUGH.—Are you afflicted with the distressing annoyance, get rid of it. You have only to procure a bottle of Dr. Wistar's *Wild Cherry Balsam* to ensure this. It seldom fails to bring relief, in season to effect a cure, and always relieves even the worst cases of diseased lungs. Many physicians recommend it to their patients, and speak of it in the highest terms in letters to the proprietor, citing cases of cures where other means had failed.

For sale wholesale and retail by the General Agent, SETH W. FOWLE, 150 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and by his sub-agents throughout the country.

MORE CURES.

EFFECTED BY DR. CORBETT'S SHAKER SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA!

The following is from Jacob P. Eastman, of Concord, N. H., extensively known as an efficient Railroad Contractor and Builder, throughout the New England States.

BOSTON, March 8, 1849.

MESSES. E. BRINLEY & CO.

Gentlemen.—Happy am I to inform you of the wonderful effects of *Corbett's Sarsaparilla* upon a little daughter of ours, who was poisoned, when at the age of about seven years, by *Scrophulous* skin disease, which covered her whole body for more than twelve months, discharging the most offensive matter. We were compelled for months to oblige our little sufferer to wear mittens while in bed, and to adjust her night-dress by closing the openings at the hands and feet so as to prevent her from reaching her flesh. But even with these precautions, she would, at times, release her hands by gnawing her mittens about the finger ends, and then scratch and lacerate herself severely until the blood would flow.

She is now nearly restored to health, having used no other medicine for the last two years than "Corbett's Sarsaparilla." The effect of this powerful alternative is most signal, seeming to cleanse the whole system, and eradicate all disease. The skin of our little girl is now fair as that of infancy, and her system rapidly gaining from impurity and disease to perfect health, and this I know to be the result of the use of Corbett's Sarsaparilla only.

For sale in this city, by D. L. Covell & Co., and William H. Allen, also by Druggists generally.

May 23.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday morning, May 28th, by Rev. R. Turnbull, Mr. J. G. Chase, of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Cornelia E. Savage, daughter of Jesse Savage Esq., of this city.

At Deep River, on the 26th inst., by Rev. A. B. Belcher, both of this city.

On Monday evening, May 27th, by the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, Heman Ely, Jr., of Elyria, Ohio, to Mary F. Day, daughter of Hon. Thomas Day, of this city.

At Upper Middlebury, May 16th, Joseph Edwards Esq., and Miss Harriet M. White, daughter of the late Mr. Jacob White; May 15th, Mr. William Ward and Miss Abner Hubbard.

At Deep River, on the 26th inst., by Rev. E. Cushman, Mr. William W. Kerr, of Eastport, Me., and Miss Mary B. Hurd, of Essex.

In Groton, April 28, by Rev. N. E. Shaler, Mr. Ray S. Wilbur, and Miss Harriet P. Fitch, both of Groton.

In New Haven, 26th inst., by Rev. S. D. Phelps, Mr. William W. Judd, and Miss Amelia Potter.

In Haddam, on the 26th inst., by Rev. R. Russell, Mr. Richard Harris, of Middletown, and Miss Mary Bailey, of Haddam.

DIED.

In this city, on the 29th inst., Mrs. Rebecca Hanks, relict of Truman Hanks, deceased.

At Rocky Hill, May 28th, Mrs. Mary Bulkley, wife of Mr. John Bulkley, aged 43.

At Groton, May 15th, Mrs. Rebecca Latimer, wife of John Latimer, aged 71.

In Suffield on the 21st inst., of consumption, Mr. Gamaliel G. King.

At Bristol, May 26th, of small pox, Mr. Ard Hart aged 47.

In Middletown, May 17th, Mrs. Sarah Hubbard, widow of the late Capt. Joseph Hubbard, aged 75; May 18th, Mr. Philip Lerley, aged 26.

In Manchester, April 31st, Mr. Jared Spencer, aged 78.

In Souersville, May 23d, Esther Mardwell, aged 94.

In Fairfield, May 18th, Mrs. Hetty J. Bulkley, aged 35.

Receipts for the week ending May 29, 1850.

L. Clark, to 1 v 14; Jerusha Bidwell, to 6 v 14. Miss M. Douglass, to 1 v 14; Rev. R. Russell, to 15 v 13.

Conn. Baptist Convention.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Baptist Convention will be held with the Second Baptist Church in Danbury, commencing on Tuesday, the 11th day of June, 1850, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Convention sermon will be preached on Tuesday evening by Rev. R. Turnbull, or his alternate, Rev. C. Willet.

The Board of the Convention are requested to meet at the church at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the day above mentioned.

E. CUSHMAN, Secretary.

Deep River, May 27, 1850.

AMERICAN BAP. PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

Simultaneous Collection.—At the Eleventh Anniversary of the Am. Bap. Publication Society, held May 1, 1850, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we earnestly request that prayer may be specially offered in behalf of the Society on the second Sunday in June, and that simultaneous collections be made on that day for the Building Fund.

The amount needed is \$25,000, which will purchase the new building now occupied, with the lot upon which it stands, and also suffice to erect new buildings on the rear of the lot. Let every Christian aid us, not in erecting a monument to be gazed at, but a bulwark against error—a reservoir, from which streams of the water of life may steadily flow.

NOTICE.—The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Stonington Union Association will be held with the 3d Baptist Church in Stonington, (Middletown) on the 19th and 20th of June next. The Association will convene at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 19th. Introductory sermon by Rev. E. Cook, or his alternate, Rev. C. Miner.

Each church is requested to present a statistical account of the Sabbath-school, or schools connected with them.

N. T. ALLEN, Clerk.

Groton Bank, May 1, 1850.

Advertisements.

The Bible Manual.

COMPRISING selections of scripture arranged for occasions of private and public worship, both special and extraordinary, together with scripture expressions of prayer abridged from Matthew Henry, with an appendix, consisting of a copious classification of scripture texts, presenting a systematic view of the doctrine and duties of Revelation, by W. W. Everts.

THE SCRIPTURE TEXT BOOK.

Scripture arranged for the use of Ministers, S. S. Teachers and Families.

For sale by C. M. WELLES.

Books and Stationery.

THE subscriber intends keeping a complete assortment of School, Theological and Miscellaneous Books. To the Stationery department particular attention is given. The orders of Country Merchants, School Teachers and others will be faithfully attended to.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

C. M. WELLES, 192 Main Street.

New Books.

THE ancient Christian discovered; or the false professor tried and cast, by Rev. Matthew Mead, with an introduction by Rev. Wm. R. Williams.

The Gospel its own advocate, by George Griffin, J. L. D.

Notes on the Miracles, by Richard C. French, M. A.

Women of America, by McIntosh.

Literature and Literary Men, by Gillilan, second series.

Unity of the Races, by Smyth.

History of the Cosmos.

Life of Jean Paul.

Women's Friendship, by Grace Angier.

Early Confessions of Christianity, by Kip, &c., &c.

For sale by C. M. WELLES, 192 Main Street.

PARSONS' NEW DAGUERREAN ROOMS.

THE subscriber has just fitted up pleasant and beautiful rooms, for taking Daguerreotypes like- nesses, on the corner of Main and Asylum sts., last door North of Spencer & Co.'s Dry Goods Store. Those who wish to get a good Daguerreotype at the cheapest price, may be sure this is the place for them to call. The subscriber has had the experience of 4 years at the business, and thinks he can take such pictures as will give satisfaction. His friends and the public are invited to call and examine specimens.

Please remember the place, 184 1/2, corner of Main and Asylum sts.

May 23.

At a Court of Probate holden at Suffield within and for the District of Suffield on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1850.

Present, SAMUEL B. LOW, Esq., Judge.

Upon the petition of Betsey Hastings of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, showing to this Court, that she is Guardian of Francis C. Hastings of Suffield, within said district, minor. That said minor is the owner of real estate situated in said Suffield, and was refused and is now being sold, and undivided, bounded as follows: one piece beginning at the north-east corner of the lot called the Homestead, extending westerly along the highway 104 rods and 17 links to a stake and stones, thence southerly to the east side of the lot of the Mount Pleasant estate, and thence easterly to a stake and stones upon the bank of the brook—South on G. W. Hastings' heirs. East on Apollon Hastings land, containing about 20 acres 2 rods and 16 links. Also one other lot containing 112 rods of land situated on the east side of the Mount Pleasant estate, bounded as follows: one piece beginning at the north-east corner of the lot called the Homestead, extending westerly along the highway 104 rods and 17 links to a stake and stones, thence southerly to the east side of the lot of the Mount Pleasant estate, and thence easterly to a stake and stones upon the bank of the brook—South on G. W. Hastings' heirs. East on Apollon Hastings land, containing about 20 acres 2 rods and 16 links. Also one other lot containing 112 rods of land situated on the east side of the Mount Pleasant estate, bounded as follows: one piece beginning at the north-east corner of the lot called the Homestead, extending westerly along the highway 104 rods and 17 links to a stake and stones, thence southerly to the east side of the lot of the Mount Pleasant estate, and thence easterly to a stake and stones upon the bank of the brook—South on G. W. Hastings' heirs. East on Apollon Hastings land, containing about 20 acres 2 rods and 16 links. Also one other lot containing 112 rods of land situated on the east side of the Mount Pleasant estate, bounded as follows: one piece beginning at the north-east corner of the lot called the Homestead, extending westerly along the highway 104 rods and 17 links to a stake and stones, thence southerly to the east side of the lot of the Mount Pleasant estate, and thence easterly to a stake and stones upon the bank of the brook—South on G. W. Hastings' heirs. East on Apollon Hastings land, containing about 20 acres 2 rods and 16 links. Also one other lot containing 112 rods of land situated on the east side of the Mount Pleasant estate, bounded as follows: one piece beginning at the north-east corner of the lot called the Homestead, extending westerly along the highway 104 rods and 17 links to a stake and stones, thence southerly to the east side of the lot of the Mount Pleasant estate, and thence easterly to a stake and stones upon the bank of the brook—South on G. W. Hastings' heirs. East on Apollon Hastings land, containing about 20 acres 2 rods and 16 links. Also one other lot containing 112 rods of land situated on the east side of the Mount Pleasant estate, bounded as follows: one piece beginning at the north-east corner of the lot called the Homestead, extending westerly along the highway 104 rods and 17 links to a stake and stones, thence southerly to the east side of the lot of the Mount Pleasant estate, and thence easterly to a stake and stones upon the bank of the brook—South on G. W. Hastings' heirs. East on Apollon Hastings land, containing about 20 acres 2 rods and 16 links. Also one other lot containing 112 rods of land situated on the east side of the Mount Pleasant estate, bounded as follows: one piece beginning at the north-east corner of the lot called the Homestead, extending westerly along the highway 104 rods and 17 links to a stake and stones, thence southerly to the east side of the lot of the Mount Pleasant estate, and thence easterly to a stake and stones upon the bank of the brook—South on G. W. Hastings' heirs. East on Apollon Hastings land, containing about 20 acres 2 rods and 16 links. Also one other lot containing 112 rods of land situated on the east side of the Mount Pleasant estate, bounded as follows: one piece beginning at the north-east corner of the lot called the Homestead, extending westerly along the highway 104 rods and 17 links to a stake and stones, thence southerly to the east side of the lot of the Mount Pleasant estate, and thence easterly to a stake and stones upon the bank of the brook—South on G. W. Hastings' heirs. East on Apollon Hastings land, containing about 20 acres 2 rods and 16 links. Also one other lot containing 112 rods of

Parity.

ASPIRING TO HEAVEN.

BY FANNY FORESTER.

Yes, let me die! Am I of spirit-birth,
And shall I linger here where spirits fell,
Loving the stain they cast on all of earth?
O make me pure, with pure ones e'er to dwell.

'Tis sweet to die! The flowers of earthly love,
(Fair, frail spring blossoms) early drop and die;
But all their fragrance is exhaled above,
Upon our spirits evermore to lie.

Life is a dream, a bright but fleeting dream,
I can but love; but then my soul awakes,
And from the mist of earthiness a gleam
Of heavenly light, of truth immortal, breaks.

I shrink not from the shadows sorrow flings
Across my pathway; nor from cares that rise
In every foot-print; for each shadow brings
Sunshine and rainbow as it gloms and dies.

But Heaven is dearer. There I have my treasure;
There angels fold in love their snowy wings;
Their sainted lips chant in celestial measure,
And spirit fingers stray o'er heaven-wrought strings.

There loving eyes are to the portals straying;
There arms extend, a wanderer to fold;
There waits a dearer, holier One, arraying
His own in spotless robes and crowns of gold.

Then let me die. My spirit longs for heaven,
In that pure bosom evermore to rest;
But if to labor longer be given,
"Father, thy will be done!" and I am blest.

Religious and Moral.

On the Races of Man.

While we maintain the unity of the human species, we at the same time repel the depressing assumption of superior and inferior races of men. There are nations more susceptible of cultivation, more highly civilized, more ennobled by mental cultivation than others; but none in themselves nobler than others. All are, in like degree, designed for freedom—a freedom which, in the ruler conditions of society, belongs only to the individual, but which, in social states, enjoying political institutions, appertains as a right to the whole body of the community. If we would indicate an idea which, throughout the whole course of history, has ever more and more widely extended its empire, or which, more than any other, testifies to the much contested and still more decidedly misinterpreted perfectibility of the whole human race, it is that of establishing our common humanity—of striving to remove the barriers which prejudice and limited views of every kind have erected among men, and to treat all mankind, without reference to religion, nation, or color, as one fraternity, one great community, fitted for the attainment of one object—the unrestrained development of the physical powers. This is the ultimate and highest aim of society, identical with the direction implanted by nature in the mind of man, toward the indefinite duration of his existence. He regards the earth, in all its limits, and the heavens, as far as his eye can scan, their bright and starry depths, as inwardly his own, given to him as the objects of his contemplation, and as a field for the development of his energies. Even the child longs to pass the hills or the seas which enclose his narrow home; yet when his eager steps have borne him beyond those limits, he pines, like the plant, for his native soil; and it is by this touching and beautiful attribute of man—that this longing for that which is unknown, and this fond remembrance of that which is lost, that he is spared from an exclusive attachment to the present. Thus deeply rooted in the innermost nature of man, and even enjoined upon him by his highest tendencies, the recognition of the bond of humanity becomes one of the noblest leading principles in the history of mankind.

With these words, which draw their charm from the depths of feeling, let a brother be permitted to close this general description of the natural phenomena of the universe. From the remotest nebula, and from the revolving double stars, we have descended to the minutest organisms of animal creation, whether manifested in the depths of ocean, or on the surface of our globe, and to the delicate vegetable germs which clothe the naked declivity of the ice crowned mountain summit; and here we have been able to arrange these phenomena according to partially known laws; but other laws, of a more mysterious nature, rule the higher spheres of the organic world, in which is comprised the human species in all its varied conformation, its creative intellectual power, and the languages to which it has given existence. A physical delineation of nature terminates at the point where the sphere of intellect begins, and a new world of mind is opened to our view. It marks the limits, it does not pass it.—Humboldt.

[From the New Haven Palladium.]

A New Society.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* says that a society called the Philo-Howard Society, is in existence, extending through New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The following are its pledges or creed:

1. We will drink no intoxicating liquor as a beverage; we will neither make, buy nor sell it as such, and we will by all possible means discourage its use.
2. We will never fight except in self defence, nor then, if we can avoid it—hence we discountenance all duelling and aggressive war.
3. We will never use profane language, and we will strive to prevent others from thus doing.
4. We will never lay a wager, nor will we

risk aught at games of chance or dexterity.

5. We will do nothing which we conscientiously believe a violation of the Sabbath day.
6. We will drink no tea or coffee, nor will we use tobacco in any form, unless they be administered as a medicine.
7. We will use those means which we individually think will soonest remove the evil of Slavery.
8. We will encourage and aid the general diffusion of useful knowledge.
9. We will always, if it be in our power, assist those in distress, and we will endeavor to discover if there be any such in our vicinity.
10. We will show by precept and example that we regard labor as honorable and indolence a vice. This is not a secret Society.—Both sexes are admitted to equal privileges. No initiation fee is required of the members until they have been members six months, and it is then optional with themselves. The primary meetings of the Society, called Circles, are usually held in private houses, and are partly social. This is, however, as each circle may determine.

All this at the first repetition sounds plausible—but is after all the old method of attempting to do good on philosophic principles for philosophic ends.—It is keeping out of sight the law of the ten commandments, and the claims of the Christian Church. In short, it is another offshoot of modern infidelity—and substitution of morality for religion and religious influence,—a new combination of "isms," which after running to their various extremes of *ultraism*, will become an exploded humbug. Satan is doing more work in these days in the garb of an "angel of light" than ever before.

Since penning the above, our eye fell on the following new device of the "arch enemy" to destroy or weaken the claims of Revelation, while affecting to respect it. Recent discoveries in various parts of the world, have greatly increased the evidence of the divine character of the Scriptures—but this new theory of Mr. Kneeland and Prof. Agassiz, would operate as far as it obtains credence, as a death blow to the whole theory of the Bible, in short to the Bible itself—which the Professor would know if he had paid to it but a very small part of the attention that he has devoted to the bones of fishes, birds, &c. The following is the paragraph:

"THE ORIGIN OF MANKIND appears to have been the subject of the annual lecture delivered before the Harvard (Mass.) Natural History Society, by Dr. Kneeland, on Wednesday last, according to the Traveller. He took the broad ground that the received opinion that all human beings are descended from one pair, Adam and Eve, is not supported by the Mosaic record, and arguing from known facts and from analogy, cannot be true." This coincides with the recently expressed opinion of Prof. Agassiz, who, it is expected, will shortly give to the public his views on this interesting question at some length."

Forests and Streams.

That remarkable man, Humboldt, has reduced it almost to a demonstration, that the streams of a country fall in proportion to the destruction of its timber. And, of course, if the streams fail, our seasons will be worse; it must get drier and in proportion. Everybody knows, who can number twenty year back, that the water-courses have failed considerably, and that the seasons have been getting drier and drier every year. Humboldt, speaking of the valley of Aragua, in Venezuela, says, the lake receded as agriculture advanced, until beautiful plantations of sugar-cane, banana, and cotton-trees were established on its banks, which (banks) year after year were farther from them. After the separation of that province from Spain, and the decline of Agriculture, almost the desolating wars which swept over this beautiful region, the process of clearing was arrested, the old lands grew up in trees with rapidity common in the tropics, and in a few years the inhabitants were alarmed by a rise of waters, and an inundation of their plantations.

A Startling Discovery.

A startling discovery confirmatory of the truth of the book of Jonah, has been made by Mr. Layard. In excavating the city of Nineveh he discovered the name of Jonah inscribed upon the ruins. That prophet, as our readers know, was sent to announce to the people of Nineveh the destruction of the city.—His eloquence converted many of them, and "God repented him" of the doom He had pronounced, and spared the city for that time.—Jonah then became the prophet of Nineveh, and was revered by the inhabitants. As was the Oriental custom, they doubtless inscribed his name in conspicuous places on the walls of the public edifices, and the inscriptions engraved by Assyrian hands a thousand years before the Christian era, have been found by Mr. Layard. This is one of the most extraordinary demonstrations of the accuracy of Biblical history we have ever heard of.

As yet we have only seen the beginning of the end. The city of Nineveh has scarcely yet been entered, and when the excavations shall have been completed, if Mahometan jealousy should ever permit that consummation, we may expect illustrations of the prophecies that will strike the world with awe and wonder.

Great credit is due to the British Government for the munificent spirit they have exhibited in aiding the labors of Mr. Layard—placing at his command vessels for the navigation of the Euphrates, conveying to England

the magnificent sculptures which he has disinterred, and affording him every facility which money or British authority could secure. We should be glad to see a similar spirit exhibited by the government of this country in reference to American antiquities.—*Noah's Sunday Times.*

Marriage by a Justice of the Peace.

The wise men of the nation, says the Episcopal Recorder, assembled in the city of Washington, for the despatch of public business, occasionally indulge in a sally of wit, or humorous anecdote, to relieve the monotony of legislation, or soften the asperities which exciting subjects sometimes occasion. A few days ago the gravity of the Senate chamber had its equanimity somewhat disturbed by one of its members giving the following reminiscence:—

I will relate a little circumstance that occurred once in my recollection when I was a Justice of the Peace—for I filled that office even before I became a Senator. A couple came to me to be united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Well, I made short work of it. I said to the man, "Do you take this woman to be your wife?" "Certainly!" said he, "I came here on purpose!" I then said to the lady, "Do you take this man to be your husband?" "Yes, I do," she said. "Then you are man and wife," I replied. "That's all." Both of them looked at me with evident astonishment; and after a pause, the lady asked me, "Is that all?" "Yes," I replied, "you are man and wife." "Well!" she remarked, "it's not such a mighty affair, after all."

True enough, it has become indeed a very small affair. But we see some indications in the all-powerful "press," which lead us to hope that a day is not distant when there shall be a return to the more serious practice of our forefathers in this matter, and the act of marriage will have thrown around it a sacredness and importance, which the "short work" of a hurried Justice of the Peace is little calculated to impart. The Terra Haute Journal has broken ground on the subject, in an article which contains a good mixture of philosophy with sound sense and right feeling. We publish it for the benefit of all whom it may concern.—As a secular paper, it can speak of the religious bearings of the question without being challenged as an interested party; and being a Western journal, it can utter plain truths in plain terms. Hear what the Editor says:—

"We have not the papers to show the fact, but from the general information which memory has in her library on the subject, we believe we are authorized in saying, that a greater number of unhappy marriages are contracted in these latter days than formerly; and that, in consequence, more applications are made and granted for divorce. The principal reason for this, is that the old-fashioned wedding has in a great measure given way to a modern method, destitute of form, solemnity, and religion. The squire's office has been substituted for the church and the altar, the statute for the prayer-book, and the justice of the district for the pastor. It requires no nerve now to 'take a solemn vow' for the man who can make affidavit to an 'ear mark,' can stand up before his 'honour' and take a woman 'for better or worse.' Matrimonial alliances are thus easily made, and quite as easily broken. The limbs of the law have found out that the whole matter is a mere legal contract, like the buying and selling of produce; and it has been decided in the good old Keystone State, so the papers inform us, that a wedding on Sunday is not binding, because contrary to the provision of law in relation to trading on the Sabbath day, made and provided. The life, the spirit, the poetry of the alliance is dying out; and the cold, heartless, insipid, stupid ceremonies, now so generally in vogue, leave no trace of moral beauty or obligation on the mind. The return upon the writ is, 'executed according to law,' and the 'twain made one' go forth without a blessing on their heads. Is it to be wondered at, that, amid the little tempests which must certainly arise in the voyage of life, these *worsted* hands give way? Is it to be wondered at, that where there is little to impress the mind with the sacredness, the glory, the grandeur, the *heaven* of the nuptial vow, the sensibilities soon become deadened, and the yoke oppressive?"

We are no advocate for the union of Church and State; but the union of men and women by regular ministers of the Church we go in for most decidedly. If ever we need "the fervent, effectual prayer of a righteous man," it is when, standing in the presence of Heaven and our fellows, we pledge love, fidelity, protection, to one who has left all to share with us our cares and our joys, and the language of whose heart is, "whether thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God: where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried."

Reader, when you marry, get a clergyman, and have the ceremonies performed in the good old imposing way—in a way commensurate with the importance of the occasion.—Pay the minister his fee—it is his by virtue of his sacred office—it will help him too; for his regular salary is not a great deal. His blessing and invocation will be worth it, no matter how large the amount; and the registry of your vows, instead of being written among stray notices, assault and battery cases, and commitment orders, and liable to be lost and forgotten, will be kept fresh and interesting in your mind and heart by Him who "answereth prayer," and who has said, "what God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

He that serves God carelessly brings a curse upon himself instead of a blessing.

Gold Hunting.

An incident was related to us a short time ago of an old man from Syracuse, N. Y., who had been taken sick at the mines out on the Sacramento, and who, having exhausted all his provisions, was in a most deplorable state. He went about from tent to tent among the miners, to beg a mouthful to eat, to keep him from starvation.

The miners in scattering out, generally take a rod square, which is considered the limits of their diggings. Entering a camp one day, the old man begged for a meal, and told his story of adversity. 'Let's give him a chance,' said the men, 'he's an old man, and is sick; what say you? let us help him out.' 'Well, agreed,' replied the party. 'Here, old man,' said one of them, 'you may have that spot over yonder, where you see that rock, so take your pick and go to work.'

The old man started out, and the first day realized the sum of \$60. This gave him new hopes, and his friends rejoiced with him at his good luck. The next day, however, the old man was unlucky, and did not realize a cent. They told him to try it again, and he did so.—In picking under the rock, after the exertion of a whole day, the old man found what is called a 'hen's nest,' from which in one week, he realized the handsome sum of \$17,000.

His friends told him that he had better stop now, as he was old, and to start for home. So he adopted their advice, and took the steamer Cherokee for New-York. We hope the old gentleman may live to enjoy his good fortune.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

FIRST TOWN IN AMERICA.—The National Era relates the following curious facts, which will be news to some of our readers:—"It will seem curious, to those who are not aware of the fact, that the first towns built by Europeans, upon the American continent, were St. Augustine, in East Florida, and Santa Fe, the capital of New-Mexico. The river Gila was explored before the Mississippi was known, and gold was sought in California long ere the first white man had endeavored to find a home on the shores of New-England. There are, doubtless, trees standing within the fallen buildings of ancient Panama, that had commenced to grow when the sites of Boston and New-York were covered with the primeval wilderness."

[From the Saybrook Mirror.]

MR. EDITOR—I am descended from a family of great longevity. One who lies in our grave yard, and who was the oldest of any one buried there of which we have any record, attained to the age of 95 years. In my grandfather's family four children lived each about 85 years. In the Revolutionary War, at the age of 16½ years, I enlisted in the service of my country, as did 17 others; we were from twelve houses or dwellings, and from the same school district in the town where I was born, and where I now reside. One family furnished four soldiers, another three, and so on;—some for twice three, and some during the war. None was killed in battle, but three died in the army of small pox, &c. In addition to these, almost every man in the district, of suitable age and able body, was drafted into the service; all have long since gone into another world, but God has seen fit to spare my life, so that I can say that I am the only one now living of those above specified, and the last Revolutionary soldier in this town.

I am the oldest now living of a family of 10 children; two have died—one at the age of 73, and the other of small pox, at the age of 17 years. Of those of us who now survive, 1 lives in Ohio, 5 in the State of New York, 2 in Clinton, Conn., and are of the following ages—86, 82, 80, 78, 76, 71, 69. Their ages, united, make, 616 years, averaging 77 years to each. I have also had 10 children—all are now living, except one, who died quite young. Those who survive are of the following ages: 63, 60, 58, 54, 51, 49, 47, 45, 43—they are all settled in life, and the farthest from me is 16 miles. I have enjoyed almost uninterrupted health, not having been confined to my house by sickness more than two or three days in 70 years.

ELIAS STEVENS.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE FACT.—The old proverb that "many a true word is spoken in jest," was forcibly illustrated a few Sundays since. A Free Church Minister in Glasgow, gave out as the morning lesson, the fourth section of the 119th Psalm; and while the congregation were looking out the "portion" in their Bibles, the Dr. took out his mull, and seizing a hasty pinch with finger and thumb, regaled his nose with the snuff—he then began the lesson: "My soul cleaveth unto the dust!" The titter that ran round the church, and the confusion of the poor priest, showed that both the congregation and he felt the Psalmist's "pinch."

CURIOUS FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.—It is but a little more than forty years since the first Crow crossed the Genesee River westwardly. They, with the Fox, the Hen Hawk, the Swallow, and many other birds and insects seem to follow civilization.

The Locust Borer (*Edictus Pictus*), is of not more than thirty years' introduction into the United States, and has not yet reached the native groves of the locust tree at the south and west. It commenced its ravages on the east side of the Genesee River in 1830, and it was seven years before it crossed to the west side.

The Grain Worm, (*Cecydomyia Tritica*), or Weevil, as improperly called, began its course of destruction in Vermont about the year 1828, and it progresses in the course it

takes from ten to fifteen miles a year. It has not yet reached Western New York in any great amount; but the destroyer is on its march, and desolation will follow in its track in this great wheat growing region.

LONG SPEECHES.—The Presbyterian, in speaking of the impropriety of long speeches at the anniversaries, tells the following anecdote:—

"At a religious anniversary in England, a few years ago, a very excellent but eccentric clergyman was called on to close the meeting with prayer, and as the exercises had been protracted to an unusually late hour, and many of the audience had already left the house from excessive fatigue, he was requested to offer a short prayer, which he did in the words following:—

"O Lord, forgive the tediousness of the speakers, and weariness of the hearers, Amen."

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WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY is, undoubtedly, the most complete Dictionary of the English language that has ever been published, and will last before any other Dictionary of that language will be required. It is, in every respect, far superior to the folio editions of Johnson's Dictionary. The Introductory Etymology—the changes of the English language, and other topics—contains an immense mass of useful information, which must have cost the author a very great degree of labor and research. The pronunciation of Scriptural, Classical, and Geographical names, forms a most valuable appendix to the Dictionary, and cannot be too highly appreciated.—THOMAS DICK, (Author of the Christian Philosopher, &c.)

Braughty Ferry, near Dundee, Sept. 12, 1849. Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., and for sale by all Booksellers.

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Feb. 15

REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL, ON CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.

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Extracts from Preface.

DURING my ministry in the Establishment, an indefinite fear of the conclusions at which I might arrive led me to avoid the study of the question of Baptism, but I felt obliged to examine most each passage of Scripture, upon the subject which came in my way, and the evidence thus obtained, convinced me that repentance and faith ought to precede Baptism. A war, how many are disposed to attribute any opinion which contravenes their own, to such a partial, one-sided investigation as they practice themselves, I determined to form my own judgment, entirely by the study of the Scriptures, and of such authors, as advocates of the baptism of infants. To that determination I have adhered, and not having read a single Baptist book or tract, I follow the following work as an independent testimony to the exclusive right of believers to Christian Baptism.

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NORTH OF THE STATE HOUSE,
HARTFORD, CT.

THIS Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut, for the purpose of effecting Fire and Marine Insurance—has a capital of \$200,000, and has the power of increasing its capital to half a million of dollars.

The company will insure policies on Fire or Marine Risks on terms as favorable as any other.

Application may be made by letter from any part of the United States, where no agency is established. The office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

The Directors are:—

Daniel W. Clark, John Warburton,
Charles H. Northam, Elihu Peck,
William Kellogg, Thomas Bellows,
Lemuel Humphrey, A. G. Hazard,
Benjamin W. Greene, Ebenezer Seely,
Hollis Threlkeld, Mark Howard,
Ellery Hills, John W. Seymour.

D. W. CLARK, President.

WM. CONSER, Secretary.

Hartford, April, 1850.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

INCORPORATED 1810. CHARTER PERPETUAL.—CAPITAL, \$150,000, WITH POWER OF INCREASING IT TO \$250,000.

THIS long established and well known Institution, has transacted a most extensive insurance business for more than thirty-seven years, throughout the United States and the British North American provinces. It has aimed to secure public confidence by its honorable and faithful fulfillment of its contracts; and owners of property are assured that all fair claims for losses under its policies will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid. Public buildings, manufactories, mills, machinery, dwelling houses, stores, merchandise, household furniture, vessels on the stocks or while in port, &c. &c., will be insured at rates as low as the risk will admit. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors:—

ELLIAPLETERRY, Esq., President.

Hezekiah Huntington, Henry Kenney,
Albert Day, James Morgan,
James Goodwin, James G. Bolles, Secretary.

C. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary.

Applications for insurance may be made directly to the office of the Company at Hartford, or to its Agents in the principal towns and cities of the Union.

April 5, 1850.

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED IN 1819, for the purpose of insuring against loss and damage by fire only;—Capital \$250,000, secured and vested in the best possible manner—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices. The business of the company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires.—The Office of the Company is kept in their new building, next west of Treat's Exchange Office House, State street, where constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

The Directors of the company are:—

Thomas K. Bruce, Miles J. Tuttle,
Samuel Tudor, John L. Russell,
Joseph Pratt, Ebenezer Rogers,
James Thomas, Eliphalet Huntington,
Ward Woodbridge, Roland Adams,
Joseph Church, Edwin G. Ripley